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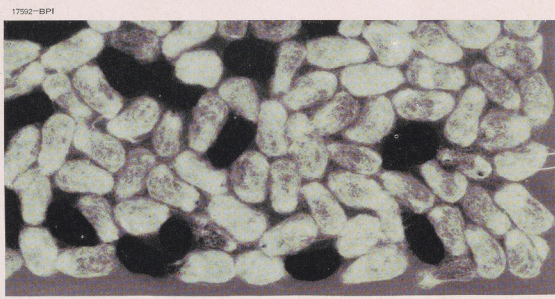


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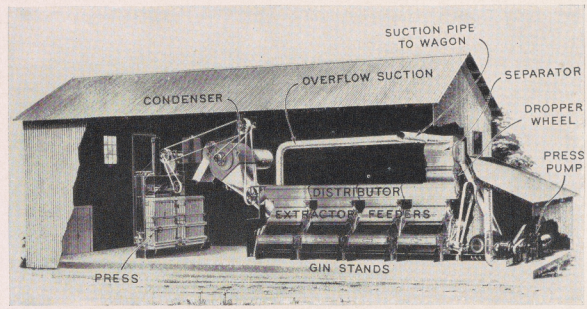
COTTON IMPROVEMENT



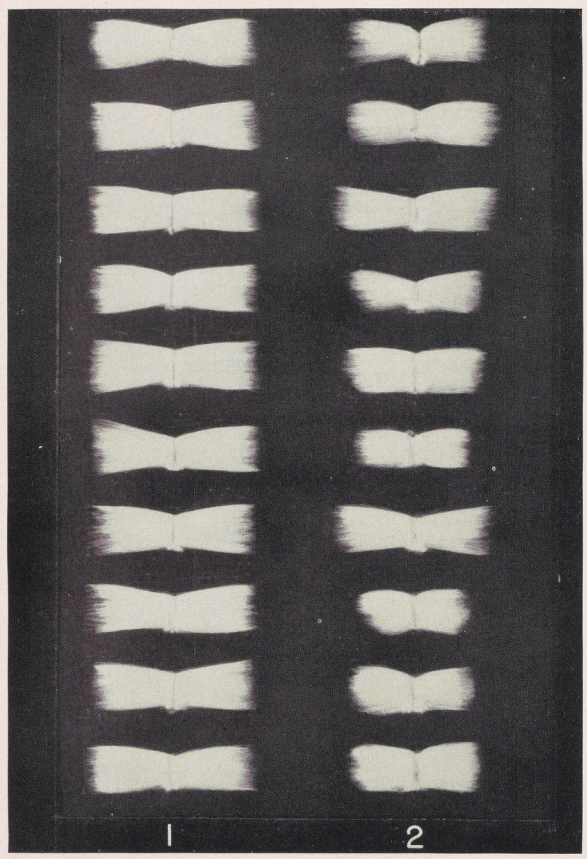
23877
Cotton going to the gin. Limiting ginning to one variety aids cotton improvement in the community



34250-B
Above. In mixed-variety communities, tests have shown that seed from a farmer's first bale at the gin contains 26 percent of the seed (dyed) from the preceding bales; whereas,
Below. In one-variety communities only one kind of cotton is ginned, and the seed is kept pure (natural size).



30405-BAE
A four-stand cotton gin. Mixing the seed of different varieties at the gin and cross-pollination of the different sorts in the fields are the major causes of deterioration in the quality of cotton.



30329
Combed fiber on the seeds from consecutive plants in rows of cotton grown from pure, selected seed of an improved variety, and from unselected, mixed, gin-run seed. Note the uniformity in length of the fiber in row 1, grown from selected seed, compared with the irregularity in length in row 2 produced from mixed seed (one-half natural size).
In communities where all the growers plant one improved variety of cotton, production is standardized, there is no mixing of seed or lint of different varieties at the gin, acre yields are larger, costs of production are lower, and better returns are received by the growers for large, even-running lots of more nearly uniform, better-quality cotton.

Prepared by Extension Service, in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Group No. 8.—Cotton (Chart No. 8.5). Group of seven charts. Price 25 cents. Revised 1939.